

An Old Campaign Recalled.

TO THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

The *National Tribune*—a paper published in Washington, D. C., in the interest of the soldiers of the late war—contains in its issue of Jan. 20th, an article on the Battle of Franklin. The writer, after relating the experience of his own Regt. (the 42d Ill.) in "being driven back pell mell," writes as follows: "After which the whole Union line, as far as could be seen, was retreating in confusion toward the cotton-gin and other buildings until met by a very brave and determined officer on horseback, who carried a flag and directed the men, who all rallied" &c. &c. "The officer wore long chin whiskers and rode a bay horse. That officer saved the day." He also enquires as to the identity of the officer.

In the issue of the same paper of March 10th, there is an article giving an account of this battle—one of the hardest fought of the war—and identifying the officer as our fellow townsman, General Hayes, (at that time Lieutenant Colonel of the 100th Ohio) who, if I am correctly informed, received the universal honor of a promotion from Lieutenant Colonel to a full Brigadier General in recognition of his services in that battle. Believing this article to be of interest to some of your readers I send it to you.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A letter of inquiry from Comrade Maynard, 42d Ill., leads me to write something of that part of the battle of Franklin in the immediate vicinity of the cotton-gin, east of the Columbia pike. The Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, occupied the line east of the pike, with Gen. Reilly's First Brigade holding the line from the pike east to a short distance east of the cotton-gin; then Henderson's Third Brigade to the Lewisburg pike; then Casement's second Brigade to the Harpers River. A slight elevation a few rods south of the cotton-gin formed at once the most advanced and the highest point on the line, and was justly regarded as the key to the Union position. At this point Bradley's (6th Ohio Ind't) battery of six brass field-pieces occupied a line around the knoll, and along the spaces between the guns were the six companies forming the centre and left of the 104th Ohio. West of this the four right companies of the 104th and 100th Ohio, and either the 8th Tenn. or 16th Ky., the other lying at the feet of the men on the line in support; and the 12th Ky., armed with Remington seven-shooters, in support of the 104th and the battery. Perhaps a fourth of a mile in our front was a light force from the Fourth Corps, with our skirmish-line a little in advance on the left.

The ground in our front for more than a mile was open and we were enabled to see every move of the rebels as, emerging from the woods, they filed off east and west and formed six solid lines of battle and advance to the attack, forming the

GRANDEST MILITARY PAGEANT we ever witnessed. What came near being the fatal blunder of the day was our force stationed in front holding on so long that when they did start for our line the rebels were at their heels. We received orders not to fire a shot till our men had got safe behind the works. The few who came in through the left of the 104th Ohio and 112th Ill., who joined us on the left, arrived before the Johnsons, so as the foremost rebel line, under General Adams, reached the foot of the breastwork, they were met by such a murderous fire from the battery and the rifles of the 104th and 112th, than in less time than it takes to write it the brave Adams and nearly his entire right wing were swept into eternity.

Then for a solid half hour every man on the line was engaged loading and firing as fast as he could handle his gun, and the batterymen loading with three or four canisters at a load, all sending their death-dealing missiles into the surging, desperate mass of rebels in front, who fell "like grass before the scythe" under that withering fire. Further to the right, when our front line had gained the works, the rebels were swarming over. Orders were given for Wagner's men to fall back and form in the rear. This order was mistaken by some of our officers and the whole line from the battery to the pike, including the 8th Tenn., 100th and part of the 104th Ohio,

BEGAN TO GIVE WAY and fall back; seeing which Gens. Cox and Reilly and their Aids rushed to the front. Promptly came the orders from Reilly,—"Fix bayonets!"—"Charge!" and before the second rebel line reached the works our boys had taken them. During the next terrible half hour they vied with their brothers on the left in doing terrible execution among the rebels swarming in their front.

When our boys recaptured their works they "gobbled" 900 of the enemy, mostly from Adams's Brigade, and including the 16th Ala. almost entire. At dusk when the broken rebel columns had withdrawn to the westward, a volunteer skirmish line was formed in Reilly's Brigade which advanced to the bottom of the slope to look after the dead and wounded of our advance-line. I was one of these, and I make no exaggeration when I say that for 60 rods in front of the 104th Ohio and 6th Ohio battery the ground was literally covered with human bodies. It was with great difficulty we could move about without tramping them under foot. I was a witness of the terrible work of Benjamin's battery and the 79th N. Y. at Fort Sanders, where the ground was soaked with rebel gore; and I was over the ground where Leggett's men "piled the ground with rebel slain" before

Atlanta; yet neither of them bore any comparison to the ground in front of 100th, 104th and 112th Ill. and Bradley's 6th Ohio battery at Franklin, where

THE REBEL DEAD LAY IN HEAPS, their bodies, legs and arms crossed and tangled in inextricable confusion. Here lay more than 4,000 dead and dying heroes, the flower of the rebel army. Next day when we entered Nashville, we carried as trophies of the contest 22 rebel battle flags, of which the 104th Ohio had captured 11 and the 100th Ohio five.

There have been many claims made as to who saved the day at Franklin. Some claim that to Gen. J. S. Casement belongs that honor, others claim it for Col. Emerson Opdyke and his "Tigers." I doubt not each and all did what came to their hands as soldiers good and true. But I claim had not the men of Reilly's Brigade so promptly retaken their works and stood like a living wall of fire before the desperate rebel host during that terrible half hour, the day would not have been worth saving. From the description of the man and attending circumstances I surmise that the officer on horseback, noticed by Comrade Maynard, must have been Col. Hayes of the 100th Ohio. I hope to hear from some members of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, or of Opdyke's men, or of Henderson's or Casement's Brigades, and still others of Reilly's men, as to the part taken by them in saving the day at Franklin. NELSON A. PINNEY, Co. D. 104th Ohio, Windham, O.—*National Tribune*, March 10th 1887.

Beecher on Fashion.

In the New York *World* of January 30th, Mr. Beecher expressed himself on fashion as no one but Beecher could have done. He said:

The pulpit attacking fashion is the modern imitation of Don Quixote attacking a windmill—or, as it would be in this case, the windmill attacking Don Quixote.

Preaching against fashion has been the stern amusement of the pulpit for hundreds of years. What has ever been gained?

Fashion is fickle, fantastic, changeable and often destructive of taste or beauty. But these are the imperfections of fashion. It is in itself rooted in some of the strongest elements of human nature.

It will be all in vain for the pulpit to inveigh against fashion with any hope of suppressing it. It may be corrected, educated, but never suppressed. Neither ridicule nor reasoning will prevent the flow of that stream, whose fountains are deep and organic. Newspaper essays, sermons, lampoons, epigrams, fall upon fashion as dew upon a sleeping lion. Fashion springs from a necessity of being attractive, in part, also, but far less, from a relish of the beautiful and from the imitative faculty and the love of change and novelty. These forces constitute, if not the deepest and strongest, yet the most excitable and active of the forces of the mind. Fashion is an effluence of taste, of sympathy, of the love of pleasing and the hunger for admiration. It is not a mere surface peculiarity. One may destroy this particular fashion, but not fashion itself.

Fashion comes from no one knows where. Who invents and who propagates? This is an unsolved mystery. Where is the nest out of which come these flocks of forms, colors, combinations?

Continuing, he says: A well-dressed man is to-day a plaster of white on a black background of black. There is no coqueness, no range of color, no grace of fullness and elasticity. Color is banished, grace and mutual forms are unknown. A well-dressed man is scarcely more than a sleek crow with a white bib on his breast. Clergymen, gentlemen and waiters come forth with the insignificant cockade of a cravat on their necks—no scarfs, no flowery gowns, no richness of color. If women's fashions are borrowed from the glow of sunrise, men's are cut from the loom of midnight and topped off with the clumsy, graceless and useless hat.

It is said that Beecher would have made a great comedian, and no one who has heard him preach or lecture doubts it. But we are certain that if circumstances had made him a publisher of fashions, he would have charmed the world into favoring all that is beautiful and appropriate for dress, and would have done a great business and made an immense fortune.—*American Tailor*.

The Depth of Initiative Perfidy.

Queerer still than the caterpillars which pretend to be leaves or flowers for the sake of protection are those truly diabolical and perfidious Brazilian spiders which, as Mr. Bates observed, are brilliantly colored with crimson and purple, but "double themselves up at the base of leaf stalks, so as to resemble flower buds, and thus deceive the insects upon which they prey." There is something hideously wicked and cruel in this lowest depth of initiative infamy. A flower bud is something so innocent and childlike; and to disguise oneself as such for purposes of murder and rapine argues the final abyss of arachnid perfidy. It reminds one of that charming and amiable young lady in Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dynamiter," who assumed herself in moments of temporary gaiety by blowing up inhabited houses, inmates and all, out of pure lightness of heart and girlish frolic. An Indian mantis or praying insect, a little less wicked, though no less cruel than the spiders, deceives the flies who come to his arms under the false pretense of being a quiet leaf, upon which they may light in safety for rest and refreshment. Yet another abandoned member of the same family, relying boldly upon the resources of tropical nature, gets itself up as a complete orchid, the head and fangs being molded in the exact image of the beautiful blossom, and the arms folding treacherously around the unhappy insect which ventures to seek for honey in its deceptive jaw.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

THE WITCH'S FATE.

A Cruel Prejudice of Old Times More Than Equalled Now.

Not many decades ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected of being witches were thrown into the water; if not witches, they would drown; if they were witches, they would swim ashore, and would be put to death. In any event, they were doomed.

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease Bright's disease, and when so declared, he regarded his responsibility at an end, for medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if he knew he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew he would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage, he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mind, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discredited the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

Upon referring to them in our files we find that \$5,000 reward will be given to any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by all, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good that Warner's safe cure is, that the physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we are told, privately prescribe it, as it is sold by dealers in every part of the country.

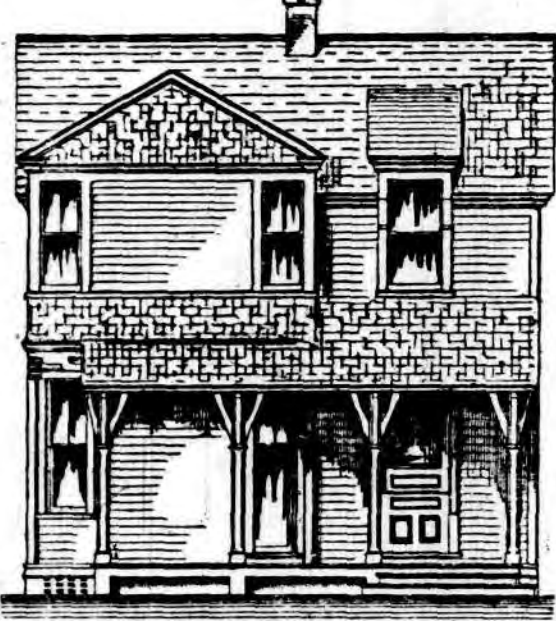
A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it, because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

To-day when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say that they die of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney disease. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of disease for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney-disease and the thousand and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys. We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and under such circumstances the public is unwise if it is no longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

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ABSTRACT OF
Annual Report to the Legislature,
showing the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution on the morning of January 1, 1887.

ASSETS.
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first items) \$72,500.00
Interest due and accrued 2,315.52
United States Bonds (market value) 12,500.00
Cash on hand and in bank 8,331.81
\$95,667.08

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Due Depositors, including Interest to be credited this day \$88,192.69
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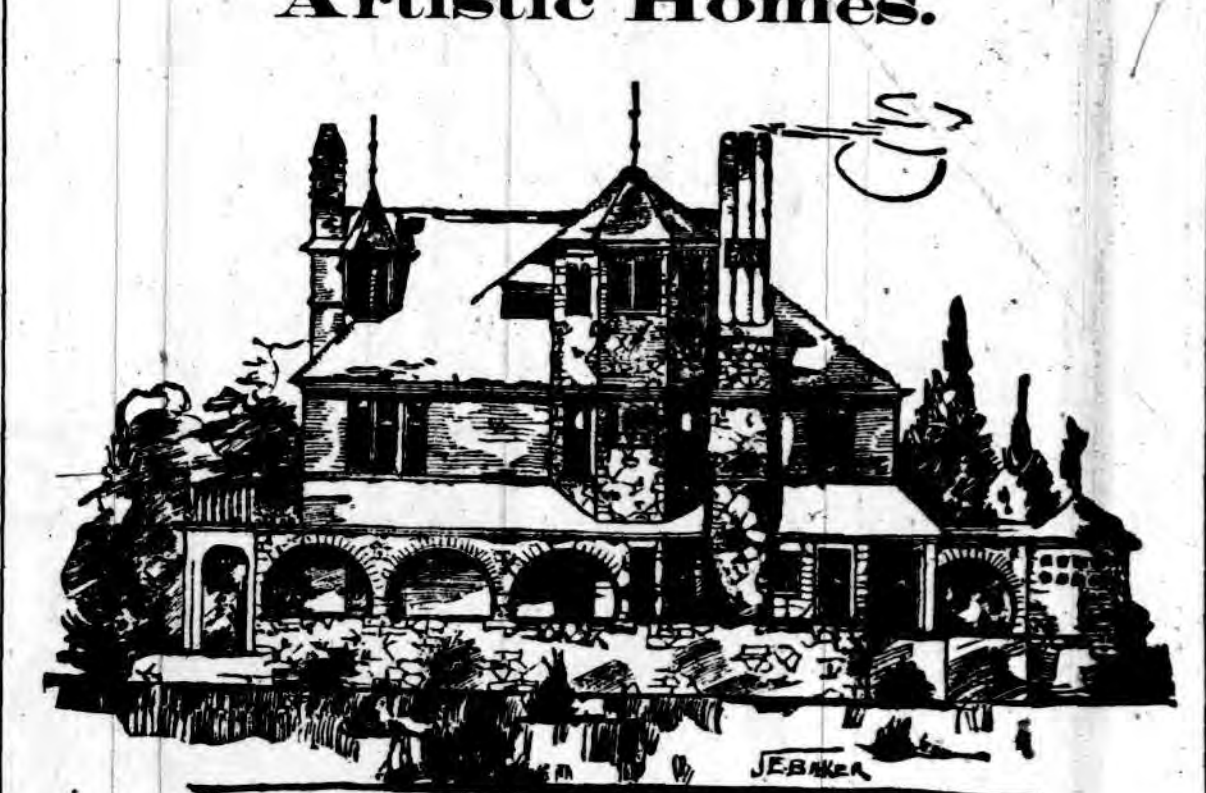
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